

Excerpts from "THE GREAT CONSPIRACY AGAINST RUSSIA" by Michael Sayers and Albert E. Kahn

Book One: Revolution and Counterrevolution

In the Midsummer of the fateful year of 1917, as the Russian revolutionary volcano seethed and rumbled, an American named Major Raymond Robins arrived in Petrograd on a secret mission of the utmost importance. Officially, he traveled as Assistant Chief of the American Red Cross Division. Unofficially, he was in the service of the Intelligence Division of the United States Army. His secret mission was to help keep Russia in the war against Germany.

(Page 1)

When Major Raymond Robins reached Petrograd, hungry, desperate masses of people were spread like a great dark tide over the land. The capital swarmed with soldier delegations, straight from the muddy front-line trenches demanding an end to the war. Bread riots were occurring almost daily. Lenin's Bolshevik Party -- the organization of the Russian Communists which had been declared illegal and driven underground by Kerensky -- was rapidly growing in power and prestige.

(Page 2)

By the summer of 1918, although the United States was at war with Germany and not with Russia, the New York Times was already describing the Bolsheviks as "our most malignant enemies," and as "ravaging beasts of prey." The Soviet leaders were being universally denounced in the American press as "paid agents" of the Germans.

"Butchers," "assassins and madmen," "blood-intoxicated criminals," and "human scum" were some of the typical terms by which American newspapers referred to Lenin and his associates. In Congress, they were called "those damnable beasts." . . . . .

(Page 11)

Early in 1918, Captain Reilly was transferred to Russia as Director of British Secret Intelligence operations in that Country. His many personal friends, wide business connections and intimate knowledge of the inner circles of the Russian counterrevolution, made him an ideal man for the job. But the Russian assignment also had a deep personal significance for Reilly. He was consumed by a bitter hatred for the Bolsheviks and, indeed, for the entire Russian Revolution. He frankly stated his counterrevolutionary aims: -

"The Germans are human beings. We can afford to be even beaten by them. Here in Moscow there is growing to maturity the arch-enemy of the human race. If civilization does not move first and crush the monster, while yet there is time, the monster will finally overwhelm civilization."

In his reports to the British Secret Service headquarters in London, Reilly repeatedly advocated an immediate peace with Germany and an alliance with the Kaiser against the Bolshevik menace.

"At any price," he declared, "this foul obscenity which has been born in Russia must be crushed out of existence. Peace with Germany: Yes, peace with Germany, peace with anybody! There is only one enemy. Mankind must unite in a holy alliance against this midnight terror!"

(Page 12)

On his arrival in Russia, Reilly immediately plunged into anti-Soviet conspiracy.

His avowed aim was to overthrow the Soviet Government.  
(Page 12)

The Social Revolutionaries were receiving financial aid from the French Intelligence Service. With funds personally handed to him by the French Ambassador Noulens, Boris Savinkov had re-established the old Social Revolutionary terrorist center in Moscow under the title of League for the Regeneration of Russia. Its aim was to plan the assassination of Lenin and other Soviet leaders. On Sidney Reilly's recommendation

Def. Doc. # 1526

the British Secret Service also began supplying Savinkov with money for the training and arming of his terrorists.

(Page 13)

From north, south, east and west, the enemies of the new Russia were preparing to converge on Moscow.

(Page 14)

Back in London, Captain Reilly reported to his superiors in the British Secret Service. He was full of regrets for lost opportunities. "If Rene Marchand had not been a traitor. . . if Berzin had not shown the white feather . . . if the Expeditionary Force had advanced quickly on the Vologda . . . if I could have combined with Savinkov . . ."

But of one thing Reilly was sure. The fact that England was still at war with Germany was a mistake. There must be an immediate cessation of hostilities on the Western Front and a coalition against Bolshevism. Cried Captain Sidney George Reilly:-

"Peace, peace on any terms - and then a united front against the true enemies of mankind!"

(Page 17)

Early in January, 1919, the Big Four - Woodrow Wilson, David Lloyd George, Georges Clemenceau and Vittorio Orlando - sat down in a conference room at the Quai D'Orsay in Paris to talk about world peace.

But one-sixth of the earth was not represented at the Peace Conference.

Even as the peacemakers talked, tens of thousands of Allied soldiers were waging a bloody, undeclared war against Soviet Russia. Side by side with the counterrevolutionary White Armies led by Kolchak and Denikin, the Allied troops were fighting the young Red Army on an immense battlefield that stretched from the bleak artic regions to the Black Sea, and from the Ukrainian wheatfields to the mountains and steppes of Siberia.

A violent and fantastic campaign of anti-Soviet propaganda was sweeping Europe and America in the spring of 1919. The London Daily Telegraph reported a "reign of terror" in Odessa accompanied by a "free love week." The New York Sun headlined: "U.S. Wounded Mutilated by Reds with Axes". The New York Times reported: "Russia Under Reds a Gigantic

Def. Doc. # 1526

Bedlam . . . Escaped Victims say maniacs Stalk Raving through the streets of Moscow . . . Fight Dogs for Carrion." The entire world press, Allied and German alike, published fraudulent "authentic documents" showing that in Russia "young women and girls of the bourgeois classes" were being "commandeered and delivered to the barracks . . . for the needs of artillery regiments!"

Scarcely two months after the Armistice, the Allied leaders seemed already to have forgotten the purpose for which the great conflict was fought. The "menace of Bolshevism" swept aside every other consideration. It dominated the Paris Conference.

Marshal Foch, the French Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies, appeared before a secret session of the Peace Conference to demand a quick settlement with Germany, so that the Allies could hurl their combined resources against Soviet Russia. The French Marshal pleaded the case of France's mortal enemy, Germany.

"The present difficult situation of the German Government is well known," said Foch. "At Mannheim, Carlsruhe, Baden and Dusseldorf, the Soviet movement is rapidly extending. At the present moment Germany will therefore accept any terms the Allies might demand. The German Government only asks peace. That is the only thing that will satisfy the people and enable the Government to master the situation.

To put down the German revolution, the German High Command was to be permitted to retain an army of 100,000 officers and men, as well as the so-called "Black Reichswehr" composed of the most highly trained and indoctrinated soldiers in Germany. In addition, the German High Command was allowed to subsidize underground nationalist leagues and terrorist societies to kill, torture and intimidate the insurgent German democrats. All of this was done in the name of "saving Germany from Bolshevism" . . . .\*

\* The reason for the failure of the Allied Armies to march to Berlin in 1918 and permanently dislodge German militarism was Allied fear of Bolshevism, skillfully exploited by German militarists. The Allied Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Foch, reported in his postwar memoirs that from the outset of the peace negotiations the German syndicalists repeatedly invoked "the threatened Bolshevik invasion of Germany" as a means of securing favorable peace terms for Germany. General Wilson of the British General Staff recorded in his War Diary on November 9, 1918, two days before the Armistice was signed: "Cabinet

meeting tonight from 6:30-8. Lloyd George read two telegrams from the Tiger (Clemenceau) in which he described Foch's interviews with the Germans: the Tiger is afraid that Germany may collapse and that Bolshevism may gain control. Lloyd George asked me if I wanted that to happen or if I did not prefer an armistice.

Without hesitation I replied: "Armistice." The whole cabinet agreed with me. For us the real danger is no longer the Germans but Bolshevism". In a moment of clarity, Clemenceau himself warned the Paris Peace Conference that "anti-Bolshevism" was a device being utilized by the German General Staff to confuse the Allies and to save German militarism. "The Germans are using Bolshevism," said Clemenceau in 1919, "as a bogey with which to frighten the Allies." Nevertheless, under the influence of Foch, Petain, Veygand and others, the Tiger forgot his own warning and succumbed to the anti-Bolshevik hysteria which soon paralyzed all clear thought and democratic action by the Allied peacemakers.

General Max Hoffmann, former commander of the German Armies on the Easterh Front and the "hero" of Brest-Litovsk, approached his recent enemy, Marshal Foch, with a Plan whereby the German Army was to march on Moscow and annihilate Bolshevism "at its source". Foch approved the Plan, but proposed that the French Army, instead of the German, should spearhead the attack. Foch wanted to mobilize the whole of eastern Europe against Soviet Russia.

"In Russia at the present moment Bolshevism and complete anarchy reign," Foch told the Paris Peace Conference. "My plan would be to settle all the important outstanding questions on the Western side in order to enable the Allies to use the resources thus made available for the solution of the Eastern question. . . Polish troops would be quite able to face the Russians, provided the former are strengthened by the supply of modern appliances and engines of war. Great numbers are required, which could be obtained by mobilizing the Finns, Poles, Czechs, Rumanians and Greeks, as well as the Russian pro-Ally elements still available . . . If this is done, 1919 will see the end of Bolshevism!"

But Woodrow Wilson was surrounded by men determined at all costs to preserve the status quo. Bound by their secret imperialist treaties and commercial pacts, these men schemed to outwit, sabotage and frustrate Wilson at every step. There were tense moments when Wilson rebelled and threatened to take his cause over the heads of the politicians and militarists to the people.

In Rome, Wilson had planned to make a sensational speech from the balcony of the Palazzo Venezia overlooking the great square where, only two years later,

Bonito Mussolini was to harangue his Blackshirts. The Italian monarchists, fearing the effects of Wilson's words on the people of Rome, prevented the crowd from gathering in the square and broke up the demonstration on the grounds that it was inspired by "Bolsheviks." The same thing happened in Paris, where Wilson waited at his hotel window all morning to make a promised speech to the Paris workers. He did not know that French police and soldiers had been called out to stop the workers from reaching his hotel ...

Wherever Wilson went in Europe he was surrounded by secret agents and propagandists; behind his back, endless intrigue went on.

Each of the Allied powers had organized its own espionage apparatus for use at the Peace Conference. At 4 Place de la Concorde in Paris the U.S. Military Intelligence established a special Code Room, where highly trained officers and carefully selected clerks worked day and night interrupting and deciphering the secret messages of the other powers. This Code Room was under the charge of Major Herbert O. Yardley, who later revealed, in his book *The American Black Chamber*, how eye-witness reports of American agents in Europe describing the true state of affairs were deliberately withheld from President Wilson, into whose ears lurid and fantastic anti-Bolshevik propaganda was ceaselessly dinned.

Frequently, Major Yardley intercepted and decoded secret messages concerning plots to sabotage Wilson's policies. On one occasion he decoded a message of an even more startling and sinister character. Major Yardley disclosed: -

. . . the reader may well appreciate the shock I received as I deciphered a telegram which reported an Entente plot to assassinate President Wilson either by administering a slow poison or by giving him the influenza in ice. Our informant, in whom we had the greatest confidence, begged the authorities for God's sake to warn the President. I have no way of knowing whether this plot had any truth in fact, and if it had, whether it succeeded.

But there are these undeniable facts: President Wilson's first sign of illness occurred while he was in Paris, and he was soon to die a lingering DEATH.

At the early sessions of the Paris Peace Conference, President Wilson found an unexpected ally in his attempt to win fair play for Russia. The Prime Minister of Great Britain, David Lloyd George, came to Wilson's support with a series of stinging attacks on the anti-Soviet plans of Foch and the French Premier Clemenceau.

The French "Tiger", Georges Clemenceau, spokesman for the French holders of Czarist bonds and the General Staff, rose to reply on behalf of the advocates of intervention. Clemenceau knew that Lloyd George's subtle policy would be supported in British ruling circles, where the militarists and the Intelligence Service were already committed to an anti-Soviet war. At the same time, Clemenceau felt it was necessary, for Wilson's benefit, to break down Lloyd George's arguments by a strong statement of the menace of Bolshevism.

"In principle," began Clemenceau, "I do not favor conversations with the Bolsheviks, not because they are criminals, but because we would be raising them to our level by saying that they are worthy of entering into conversation with us." The British Prime Minister and the President of the United States, if the French Premier might be permitted to say so, were adopting too academic and doctrinaire an attitude to the question of Bolshevism. "The Bolshevik danger is very great at the present moment," Clemenceau declared. "Bolshevism is spreading. It has invaded the Baltic Provinces and Poland, and this very morning we have received very bad news regarding its spread to Budapest and Vienna. Italy, also is in danger. The danger is probably greater there than in France. If Bolshevism, after spreading in Germany, were to traverse Austria and Hungary and to reach Italy, Europe would be faced with very great danger. Therefore, something must be done against Bolshevism!"

Clemenceau did not rely on his own eloquence alone. He asked permission to introduce "expert witnesses" on the subject of Bolshevism. The first of them was Ambassador Noulens, the one-time friend of

Ambassador Francis at Petrograd and the ringleader of the anti-Soviet intriguers in the diplomatic corps. Noulens was introduced to Wilson and Lloyd George.

"I will confine myself to statements of facts," said Ambassador Noulens, and immediately plunged into an amazing recital of "Bolshevik atrocities."

Not only men, but women have been shot," said Noulens. "There have been atrocities, drownings, the cutting off of noses and tongues, mutilations, burials alive, mock shootings, rape and pillage everywhere."

(Page 24)

The atmosphere at the peace Conference changed. Lloyd George, realizing he was getting nowhere, abruptly returned to London. In his place, Winston Churchill, the youthful British Secretary of War and Aviation, hurried to Paris to state the case for the anti-Bolshevik extremists.\*

At that time, and for many years to come, Winston Churchill was the leading spokesman for British Tory anti-Sovietism. Churchill feared the spread of Russian revolutionary ideas through the eastern regions of the British Empire.

Rene Kraus, in his biography Winston Churchill writes: "The Big Five in Paris had decided to support the White Russian Counter-revolution. Churchill was entrusted with the execution of an action he was not responsible for. But there is no denying that once the decision was made he was all on fire to carry it out . . . In association with the Chief of Staff, Sir Henry Wilson, he worked out a program to equip and arm the various White Armies from surplus war stores, and to help them with expert officers and instructors."

After Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany, Churchill recognized that Nazism constituted the real menace to British interests in Europe and throughout the world. Without hesitation, Churchill reversed his stand on Soviet Russia and began calling for an alliance between Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union to halt the march of Nazi aggression. In 1941, when Nazi Germany invaded Soviet Russia, Churchill's voice was

The "Official Representative of the White Russian Armies" at the British War Office was Lieutenant General Golovin. He had arrived early that spring carrying a personal note of introduction to Winston Churchill. Shortly after Golovin reached London, he conferred with Sir Samuel Hoare. Among the subject they discussed was the question of the Caucasus and, in particular, its great oil deposits at Grozni and Baku.

On May 5, accompanied by Hoare, Golovin paid his first visit to the British War Office. On Hoare's advice, the Russian officer wore his full-dress uniform. He was received with great cordiality by the British officers, who listened absorbedly as he outlined the progress of the various White Russian campaigns.

That same day, at half-past five in the afternoon, Golovin saw Churchill. The Secretary of War spoke angrily of the opposition of the British liberals and workingmen to military aid to the White anti-Soviet armies. Churchill expressed the hope that, in spite of this obstacle, he would be able to send an additional 10,000 "volunteers" for the northern campaign. Reinforcements, he knew, were badly needed in this area because of the serious demoralization that had set in among the British and American troops.

Churchill also stressed his eagerness to assist General Denikin as much as possible. At any event, Denikin could expect 2500 "volunteers" for service as military instructors and technical experts. As for immediate material help, Churchill told Golovin that \$4,000,000 pounds (approximately \$100,000,000) would be allocated to the various anti-Soviet fronts, and there would be adequate equipment and arms to outfit 100,000 Yudenitch troops for the march on Petrograd. (Page 26-27) Arrangements would be made for 500 Czarist officers who were prisoners of war in Germany to be transferred to Archangel at British expense . . .

"The result of the interview exceeded all my expectations," Golovin stated in the report he submitted to his superiors when he returned to Russia. "Churchill is not only a sympathizer but an energetic and active friend. The greatest possible aid is assured us. Now we have to show the English that we are ready to turn words into deeds."\*

the first to address the world with the declaration that Russia's fight was the fight of all free peoples and would receive Britain's support. At the conclusion of the Second World War Churchill again raised the cry of the "menace of Bolshevism." (Page 25)

COLOVIN'S MISSION

"With Churchill, as the acknowledged but unofficial Commander-in-Chief of the Allied anti-Soviet armies, the scene shifted to London where, during the spring and summer, special White Russian emissaries streamed into the British Government offices at Whitehall. They came, as representatives of Admiral Kolchak, General Denikin, and other White Russian leaders, to make the final arrangements for an all-out drive against the Soviets. Their highly secretive negotiations were conducted for the most part with Winston Churchill and Sir Samuel Hoare. Churchill, as Secretary of War, undertook to equip the White Russian armies with material from Great Britain's accumulation of surplus war supplies. Hoare supervised the complex diplomatic intrigues.

Among the White Russian representatives were such "democratic Russians" as the famous Social-Revolutionary terrorist, Boris Savinkov; the Czarist Prince Lvov; and Sergei Sazonov, the former Czarist Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had been acting as both Denikin's and Kolchak's representative in Paris. On May 27, 1919, the London Times reported:-

M. Sazonov met a number of members of Parliament at the House of Commons last night. Sir Samuel Hoare presided . . . M. Sazonov took a favorable view of the prospects of an early overthrow of the Bolshevik regime and said that recognition of Admiral Kolchak's Government would do much to hasten this event. He expressed the deep gratitude of Russians not only for the material support which had been afforded them by Great Britain, but for the services of the British Navy in saving a large number of refugees.

This report, subsequently captured by the Red Army in the secret archives of the Murmansk White Government, was published in the Daily Herald in London a short time after, causing considerable embarrassment to anti-Soviet circles in England. (Page 27)

WHITE RUSSIAN PHASE

Excerpts from "The Great Conspiracy Against Russia", by Michael Sayers and Albert E. Kahn.

Chapter VI - The War of Intervention

I. Prelude

By the summer of 1919, without declaration of war, the armed forces of fourteen states had invaded the territory of Soviet Russia. The countries involved were:-

Great Britain	Serbia
France	China
Japan	Finland
Germany	Greece
Italy	Poland
United States	Rumania
Czechoslovakia	Turkey

Fighting side by side with the anti-Soviet invaders were the counterrevolutionary White Armies led by former Czarist generals striving to restore the feudal aristocracy which the Russian people had overthrown.

The strategy of the attackers was ambitious. The armies of the White generals, moving in conjunction with the interventionist troops, were to converge on Moscow from the north, south, east and west.

In the north and northwest, at Archangel, Murmansk and in the Baltic States, the forces of the British stood poised alongside the White Russia troops of General Nicholas Yudenitch.

In the south, at bases in the Caucasus and along the Black Sea, were the White armies of General Anton Denikin; amply supplied and reinforced by the French.

In the east, Admiral Alexander Kolchak's forces, operating under British military advisors, were encamped along the Ural Mountains.

In the west, under the leadership of French officers, were General Pilsudski's newly organized Polish armies.

Allied statesmen advanced various reasons for the presence of their

troops in Russia. When their soldiers first landed in Murmansk and Archangel in the spring and summer of 1918, the Allied Governments, declared the troops had come to prevent supplies from falling into the hands of the Germans. Later they explained their troops were in Siberia to help the Czechoslovakian forces withdraw from Russia. Another reason given for the presence of Allied detachments was that they were helping the Russians to "restore order" in their troubled land.

Repeatedly, Allied statesmen denied any intention of armed intervention against the Soviets, or of interfering with Russia's internal affairs. "We do not propose to interfere with the internal arrangements of Russia", declared Arthur Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, in August, 1918. "She must manage her own affairs."

The ironic and invariably blunt Winston Churchill, who himself supervised the Allied campaign against Soviet Russia, later wrote in his book, "The World Crisis: the Aftermath:-

Were they (the Allies) at war with Russia?

Certainly not: but they shot Soviet Russians

at sight. They stood as invaders on Russian Soil.

They armed the enemies of the Soviet Government. They blockaded the ports and sunk its battleships. They earnestly desired and schemed its downfall. But war - shocking!

Interference-shame! It was, they repeated, a matter of indifference to them how Russians settled their own affairs. They were impartial - - bang!

The "Whites" so-called because of their opposition to the revolutionaries whose symbol was the Red Flag, included, according to George Stewart's authoritative account of their struggle in The White Armies of Russia, all those for whom "Czarism represented the assurance of their status in society, their livelihood, honors, Holy Russia, a social order built upon privilege and force, pleasant in its rewards to the fortunate, comfortable to parasitic cups which found their life in serving it, an ancient system which had its sanction in long centuries when Russia was building." The term "White Russians" is used in this book to describe those who fought to retain or restore this

Def. Doc. # 1526

ancient order in Russia. It must not be confused with the name given to inhabitants of the Soviet Republic of Byelorussia, who are also called White Russians because of their original native costume: white smock, bast shoes with white leggings and white homespun coat.

(Page 27)

One of the proclamations from British General Headquarters in northern Russia, which was read to British and American troops, opened with these words:-

There seems to be among the troops a very indistinct idea of what we are fighting for here in Northern Russia. This can be explained in a few words. We are up against Bolshevism, which means anarchy pure and simple. Look at Russia at the present moment. The power is in the hands of few men, mostly Jews . . .

(Page 29)

On November 22, 1918, exactly eleven days after the Armistice which ended the First World War was signed, a radiogram reached Denikin's southern headquarters with the message that an Allied fleet was on its way to Novorossisk. The following day Allied vessels anchored in the Black Sea port, and French and British emissaries came ashore to inform Denikin that ample war supplies from France and Great Britain would be coming to his assistance in the immediate future.

During the last weeks of 1918 French troops occupied Odessa and Sevastopol. An English flotilla steamed into the Black Sea and landed detachments at Batum. A British commander was named Governor General of the region.

Under the supervision of the French High Command and supplied with great quantities of military equipment by the British, Denikin launched a major offensive against Moscow. Denikin's chief aide in this offensive was General Baron von Wrangel, a tall, lean military man with thinning hair and chill, slate-blue eyes, who was notorious for his savage cruelty. Periodically Wrangel would execute groups of unarmed prisoners in front of their comrades and then give the prisoners who had witnessed the execution the choice of

Def. Doc. # 1526

joining his army or else being shot. When the troops of Denikin and Wrangel stormed into the captured city of Stavropol, one of their first acts was to break into a hospital and massacre seventy wounded Red Army soldiers. Pillage was an official practice in Kenikin's army. Wrangel himself issued orders to his troops that loot from their campaign should be "equally divided among them.

Driving north the forces of Denikin and Wrangel occupied Tsaritsyn (now Stalingrad) in June, 1919, and by October were approaching Tula, 120 miles from Moscow.

(Page 31)

"The entire Bolshevik structure in Russia appears to be collapsing," reported the New York Times. "The evacuation of Moscow, the head center of Bolshevism, has begun." The Times described Denikin as "sweeping all before him," and the Red Army as retreating in "wild panic."

But, using a plan of attack drawn up by Stalin as a member of the Revolutionary Military Committee, the Red Army initiated a sudden counter-offensive.

Denikin's forces were taken completely by surprise. Within a few weeks the Southern White Russian Army was in headlong retreat toward the Black Sea. Morale broke down, and Denikin's troops fled in panic and disorder. Sick and dying clogged the roads. Hospital trains were frequently without medical supplies, doctors or nurses. The army disintegrated into bands of robbers, streaming toward the south.

On December 9, 1919 General Wrangel sent a panicstricken dispatch to General Denikin, declaring:-

This is the bitter truth. The army has ceased  
to exist as a fighting force.

(Page 31)

During the spring and early summer of 1919, newspapers in Paris, London and New York carried frequent detailed reports of devastating Red Army defeats at the hands of ADMIRAL KOICHAK. These were some of the headlines which appeared in the New York Times:-

March 26 Kolchak Parties Broken Red Army, April 20

Reds Gathering in the East April 22 Red Rule Totters  
as Kolchak Wins, May 15 Kolchak Plans Move on Moscow

(Page 32)

PURL: http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/512620/

Def. Doc. # 1526

But on August 11 the Times carried a dispatch from Wahington stating:-

The time has come, a high official of the government stated tonight, to prepare the people of the anti-Bolshevik world for a possible disaster to the Kolchak regime in Western Siberia.

Kolchak reached Irkutsh in a train flying the Union Jack, the Stars and Stripes, the French and Italian tricolors, and the Rising Sun of Japan.

(Page 32)

Excerpts from "THE GREAT CONSPIRACY AGAINST RUSSIA" by Michael Sayers and Albert E. Kahn

マイケル・セイヤーズ、アルバート・リー・カーン共著  
「対ロシヤ大共謀」よりの抜粋

### 第一篇・革命及び反革命

運命を孕む一九一七年の真夏のこと露國革命の火の手が猖獗を極めた時  
レイモンド・ロビンズ少佐といふ一米人は重大な秘密使命を帯びてベト  
ログラードに着いた。公人としては彼はアメリカ赤十字班の副主事とし  
て旅行した、非公式には彼は合衆國陸軍情報班勤務であつた、彼の秘密  
使命は對獨逸戰爭に露國を引留めて置く事に援助させるにあつた。(一頁)  
レイモンド・ロビンズ少佐がベトログラードに着いた時空腹な、死物  
狂ひの民衆は地上に黒い大波のやうに横たわつてゐた、首府は泥濘の最  
線より直接やつて來た兵卒の代表者が群がり戰争中止を要求してい  
た、パン掠奪騒動が殆んど日毎に起つた。レーニンの過激主義派－この  
露國の共産主義者の團体はケレンスキイによつて違法と宣言され地下に  
追ひやられたのであつたが――  
は權勢益々盛んであつた(二頁)

一九一八年の夏には、合衆國は獨逸と戰ひ露國とは戰つていなかつたが、ニユーヨーク・タイムズに既に過激主義者を「我等の最惡の敵」「ガツガツした肉食獸」と呼んでいた、ソ聯指導者は一般にアメリカの新聞雑誌で獨逸の「給與を受けた手先」と呼ばれていた、「屠殺者」「暗殺者狂人」「血に酔うた犯罪者」や「人間の屑」といふ言葉がアメリカ新聞がレーニンやその一派の者を呼ぶ典型的のものであつた。米國國會に於て彼等は「あの忌はしき野獸」と呼ばれた。（十一頁）

一九一八年初めにレイリ大尉は露國に於ける英國秘密情報策動の主事として該國に轉任せしめられた。氏の多數の親しき友達、廣汎な事業關係や露國の反革命の内部に關する精しい知識等は彼をこの仕事に對する理想的な適任者ならしめた。併し露國に向けられたことはレイリ氏にとりては深い個人的意義もあつた、彼は過激主義者に對しました露國革命に對しては全面的に、にがい憎しみに燃えていた、彼は腹藏なく彼の革命目的を次の如く述べた

「獨逸人も人間だ、我等は場合によつては彼等に負けても構はぬ。こゝモスコーウに人類の大敵が生い立ちつつある。もし文明が先づ出動して

今の中にこの怪物を潰滅しないと、この怪物は文明を結局壓倒するでし  
よう」

倫敦の英國秘密局本部への彼の報告に於てレイリは再三獨逸と即時和睦し過激派脅威に對してカイザーと同盟すべきことを主唱した。彼はなほ述べて曰く「如何な犠牲をも厭はずこの露國に生まれた忌まはしき魔物は死滅せしめねばならない。獨國との平和だ、然り獨國と平和、誰れとでも平和だ、敵は唯一つだ、人類はこの眞夜中の戰慄に對して神聖同盟を結ばねばならない。」

露國に到着するやレイリは直ちに身を反ソ共謀に投じた。

彼の公言せる目的はソ聯政府の打倒にあつた（十二頁）

ソ聯革命家達は佛國情報班より財政的援助を受けていた、佛國大使ヌーランより直接資金を得てボリス・サヴィンコフは露國再生聯盟の名稱の下にモスクワに舊社會革命暴力團を再建した、その目的はレーニン其他のソ聯指導者達の暗殺計畫であつた、シドニー・レイリの勸告に従ひ英國秘密班もまたサヴィンコフに資金を貢ぎ、彼の暴力團の訓練と武装を行はしめた、（十三頁）

東西南北より新ロシヤの敵はモスクワに於て合同すべく準備した（十四  
頁）

ロンドンに歸つて、レイリ大尉は英國秘密班の彼の上役に報告した。  
彼は機會を失したことが殘念でたまらなかつた。「若しルネ・マルシャ  
ンが國賊であつたら——若しベルザンが臆病の態度を示さなかつ  
たら——若し派遣隊が遠かにヴォログダに進出したのであつたら——  
——若し私がサヴィンコフと一緒にになれてあたら——」

併しレイリは次の一事について確信していた、即ち英國が今なほ獨  
逸と戰争を繼續してゐるのは誤りであつた、西部戰線では即刻戰闘を中  
止し、過激主義に対する共同を必要とする、シドニー・ジョージ・レイ  
リ大尉は叫んだ——「平和だ、如何なる條件にても平和だ——而して人  
類の眞の敵に對して共同戦線を張らねばならぬ」（十七頁）

一九一九年一月上旬四巨頭——ウッドロウ・威尔ソン、デイヴィド・  
ロイド・ジョージ、ジヨルジ・クレマンソー、ヴィットリオ・オーラン  
ド——はパリ、ケドルセーの會議室に集まり世界平和を議した。  
併し世界の六分の一もその平和會議に代表されていなかつた。

平和構成者達が話している間にも、聯合軍の兵達は何萬といふ程ソ聯に對して宣戰の布告なき流血戰爭を仕掛けていた、コルチャツクやデニキンの率いた反革命白色軍と並んで、聯合軍は新興赤色軍と戰つて居り、その戰線は廣汎にして荒涼たる北極地方より黒海に至り又ウクライナの小麥畑よりサイベリヤの山地や草原地帯にまで及んでいた。

一九一九年の春には激しい奇怪な反ソ宣傳戰が歐洲及びアメリカに展開された、ロンドン・デイリ・テレグラフ紙はオデツサに於ては「自由戀愛週間」が設けられながら「恐怖政治」が行はれないと報道した。ニューヨーク・サン紙は「合衆國負傷兵赤軍に斧を以て切りさいなまれる」といふ見出しを掲げた。ニューヨーク・タイムズ紙は「赤軍下の露國は一大瘋癲病院だ。——雞を免れた犠牲者達は狂人モスクーの街を横行していると云ふ、——腐肉を犬と奪ひ合ふ」聯合側獨逸側たるとを問はず全世界の新聞は捏造した所謂「信憑すべき警證」を發表し露國では「ブルジョア階級の若い婦女子」が「砲兵聯隊の必要に應じ——徵用されて兵舎にぶちこまれてゐる」と告げた。

休戦後二ヶ月とたたないうちに聯合軍指導者達は既に大駄が何んのた

めに戦はれたかを忘れたやうであつた、「過激主義の脅威」が他のあらゆる考慮を驅逐して了つた、パリ平和會議でもこれが重きをなした。

聯合軍總司令官佛國フォツシユ元帥は平和會議の秘密會に顔を出し獨逸との遠かなる解決を要求した、それは聯合軍がその合同兵力をソ聯に對し投げ擲げんが爲であつた、この佛國元帥は佛國の不俱戴天の敵獨逸の爲に論じた。

フォツシユは次の如く述べた、「獨政府の困難な現状はよく知られてゐる、マンハイム、カールスルーエ、バーデンやデュッセルドルフに於てソ聯の活動は速かに展開されつゝある。だから今獨逸は聯合側が要求する如何なる條件も受諾するであろう、獨政府はひたすら平和を願つてゐる。これのみが國民を満足させ政府をして局面を收拾せしむることが出来るでしよう。」

獨逸の革命を鎮壓するために、獨逸司令部に保留を許す軍隊としては、十万の將兵の外に、獨逸に於ける最高訓練と薰陶を受けた兵より成る所謂「黒色獨逸軍」丈けでよかつた。

之に加ふるに、獨司令部に地下國民同盟及び暴力團に資金を供給する

ことを許し獨民主主義反亂者を殺し、拷問し威嚇せしめようとした、凡てこの事は「獨逸を過激主義から救ふ」といふ名義の下に行はれた。＊  
 ＊一九一八年に聯合軍がベルリンに進まず獨逸の軍國主義を永久的に武装解除することの出来なかつた理由は獨逸政治家により巧に利用された過激主義に対する聯合側の恐怖であつた。聯合軍總司令官フォッシュ元帥はその職務回憶録に於て次の如く述べた「平和交渉の最初から獨逸代理人達は再三「過激派の獨逸侵入の脅威」を叫び獨逸に對し有利な平和條件を得ようとした。」英國參謀本部のウイルソン大將は休戦條約が署名された二日前の一九一八年十一月九日の軍事日記に次の如く誌した「今夜六時半より八時迄内閣會議、ロイド・ジョージはフォッシュが獨乙側との會見を報告した「虎」（クレマンソー）からの二通の電報を讀んだ「虎」は獨逸が潰滅して過激主義が支配權を獲得することを恐れている。ロイド・ジョージは私に尋ねた「君はそういうことが起ることを望むか？」また君は休戦を一層好まぬか？」私は即答した「休戦」と、閣僚全部私と意見が一致した、我等にとり眞の危険は最早獨人にあらずして過激主義である、頭のはつきりとした時に、クレマンソー自身パリ平和會議

に對し「反過激主義」は獨參謀本部により、聯合側を攪亂し獨逸軍國主義を救はんために利用される計畫であると警告した、一九一九年にクレマンソーは述べた「獨人は過激主義を聯合側を威嚇する鬼として利用している。」併しフォツシユ、ペタン、ウェイガン其他に壓せられて「虎」は自分の警告を忘れ、やがて聯合側平和計畫者の凡ての明澄な考察と民主的行動を禁錮せしめたる反過激主義によるヒステリーに彼も囚はれて了つた。

東部戰線の元獨軍司令官であり又ブレスト・リトヴァスクの「勇將」であつた、マックス・ホフマン大將はその最近までの敵たるフォツシユ元帥に會ひ獨軍をモスクワに進め過激主義を「その根源に於て」全滅せんとする計畫を提出した、フォツシユはその計畫を可としたが、獨軍の代理に佛軍が攻擊の先鋒となるべきことを提議した、フォツシユは東歐全部を動員してソ聯に對抗せんとした。

フォツシユはパリ平和會議に告げた、「目下ロシヤは過激主義と全面的無政府狀態に陥つてゐる、余が計畫は西部に於ける凡ての主要問題を解決し、かくして東方問題解決に向けるべき手段を聯合軍が使用し得

るようにするにある。ボーランド軍も現代的機械装備により強化されたならば露軍に敵対出来る。大軍が必要であるが、フィンランド、ボーランド、チエツク、ルーマニア、ギリシャ等の各國民及びなほ利用し得べき露國親聯合派分子を動員すればよろしい——これが實行出来れば一九一九年中に過激主義の滅亡を見ることが出来よう』

併しウッドロウ・威尔ソンは、いかなる犠牲に於ても現状維持を決心していふ人々に憚まれていた、此等の人々はその秘密帝國主義的條約や通商協定に束縛されて、事毎に威尔ソンを出し抜き、妨害し、失敗せしめた。威尔ソンもつむじを曲げて政治家や軍人を差し置いて直接國民に自己の主張を訴へようとした、緊張した時期もあつた。

ローマに於て威尔ソンは大廣場を見下すヴェネチヤ宮の露臺から演説的演説をやろうと計畫した、この場所はつい二年後にベニト・ムソリニがその黒シャツ黨に對し大聲疾呼した所である、伊太利王朝派はウイルソンの演説がローマ市民に影響せんことを恐れて群衆がその廣場に集まるのを妨げ示威行進は「過激主義派の煽動によるとの理由で解散せしめた、パリでもこれと同じ事が起り威尔ソンはパリ労働者に約束の

演説をやろうと午前中ホテルの窓ぎわで待つていたが無益であつた。彼は佛國の巡査や兵隊がくり出されて、労働者が彼のホテルに行くのを留めたことを知らなかつた。

歐州到る處でウイルソンは秘密機關や宣傳班員により取り幽まれ、後の背後では策動がとめどもなく行はれた。

聯合各國はそれぞれ間諜機關を設け、平和會議にこれを利用した。パリのコンコード街四番地に合衆國軍情報部は特務暗號室を設け非常に訓練された將校や精選した事務員をして昼夜といはず他の秘密通信を傍受し判讀させた、この暗號室はハーバート・・・ヤードレ少佐の監督下にあつたが、同氏は後程そのアメリカの暗黒部屋といふ名前で歐州に於けるアメリカ派遣員の目撃による實狀報道が故意にウイルソンに聞かせられず、却つて奇怪な反過激派宣傳が絶えず彼の耳に響き込んでいたと書いている。

ヤードレー少佐は屢々ウイルソンの政策を妨げんとする計畫に關する秘密通信を傍受して判讀した、ある時彼は一段と驚くべき惡質の通信を判讀した、ヤードレー少佐は次の如く發表した「私はウイルソン大統領

に徐々に効く毒を呑ますか、又は氷漬けにしてインフルエンザに罹らせて暗殺せんとした、協商側の詭計を傳へる電報を判讀した、その時私の受けた衝撃を讀者は察することが出来るだろう、我等が最大の信用をかけていた、我等の報告者は、後生だから大統領にこれを警告して貰ひたいといつた私はこの計画の眞實性も又眞實であつたとしてもそれが果して成功したかは知るすべもないが、次の事實は否定し難い即ち大統領の最初の症狀は彼がパリ滯在中に現はれ彼はやがてそろそろと死んで行くのであつた、

パリ平和會議の初期に大統領ウイルソンはロシヤのために公平る圖る上に、思ひもよらぬ協力者を見出した、大英國首相デヴィット・ロイド・ジョージはウイルソンの後援に乗り出しフォツシユ及び佛首相クレマンソ一等の反ソ計畫に手痛い攻撃を連發した。

帝政ロシヤの債券の佛人所有者と、參謀本部の代辦者たる佛國の「虎」即ちクレマンソーは干涉派のために立つて答辯した。クレマンソーはロイド・ジョージの微妙な政策は英國支配者間に付て支持されていることを知つていた、英國軍國主義者と情報機關とは既に對ソ戰を約束して

居た、同時にクレマンソーはロイド・ジョージの主張を過激主義の脅威についての力強い陳述により、論破することがウイルソンのため必要を感じた。

クレマンソーはいつた「主義上余が過激主義者との會談に賛成しないそれは彼等が犯罪者であるためでなく、我等が、彼等は我等と會談を始めん價値あるといふことにより、彼等を我等と同等の水準に引上げ恐れあるからである」英首相と合衆國大統領はもし佛首相をして忌憚なくいはずれば、過激主義の問題に對し、あまりに實際と離れた經論的態度を持していくた、クレマンソーは叫んだ「過激主義の危險は目下甚大である、過激主義は蔓延しつゝある、これはバルチック諸州及びホーランドに侵入した。今朝になつて我等はそれがアタベスト及ウイーンにも波及したといふ甚だ好ましからざる報道に接した、伊太利もまた危險である、この間に於ける危險はフランスに於けるよりも一層大なるものがあろう。もし過激主義が獨逸に蔓延した後オーストリア及ハンガリーを横断してイタリに達するならば歐州は甚大な危險に直面するであろう、それ故過激主義に對し何か對策が施こされなければならぬ」

クレマンソーは自己の雄辯にのみ倚頼せず過激主義についての有力な證人を出す許可を得た、第一の證人はスーラン大使で、曾てペトログラード駐劄フランス大使の友人であり、外交團で反ソ策動の指導者であつた、スーランはウイルソンとロイド・ジョージに紹介された。

「スーラン大使は『余は事實の陳述をなすのみ』と述べて、直ちに過激派の対戦行爲について滔々と述べ立てた。

スーランけいりうた「男子のみならず婦人も銃殺された、到る處で虐虐、拷問、暴言の切り取り手足の切断、生埋め詐欺的銃殺、強姦や掠奪が行われた。」(廿四頁)

平和會議の模様が變つて來た、ロイド・ジョージは途方に暮れて、遂かにロンドンに歸つた、彼に代つて若々しい英國陸軍兼航空大臣ウインストン・チャーチルは急遽パリに來り反過激派極端主義者のために辯じた。

その時より多年に亘りウインストン・チャーチルは英保守派反ソ主義の主なる代辯者であつた、チャーチルは露國の革命思想が英帝國の東部に蔓延せんことを恐れた。

ルネ・クローはそのウインストン・チャーチル傳に於て次の如く述べてゐる。「パリにある丘巨頭は白色路人の反革命を援助することに決定したチャーチルは自己の責任外の行爲の實行を委任された。併し彼は一旦決定されたからには、それを遂行する意志に燃えていたことは否定出来ない。——參謀總長サー・ヘンリー・ワイルソンと共に彼は余剩軍需品を以て各白色軍を裝備し熟練せる將校や教師に彼等を援助せしめるやうに計畫を立てた。

アドルフ・ヒトラーが勾通で政權を得た後チャーチルはナチス主義が歐洲及全世界に亘り英國の權益に眞實脅威を與ふることを認めた。猶豫せず、チャーチルはソ聯に對する彼の立場を變へした。そしてナチの侵辱を抑止するため英聯、佛國及ソ聯間に同盟の必要を叫び始めた。一九四一年ナチス獨逸ガソ聯に侵入した時チャーチルは最初に世界に呼び掛けてロシヤの戦は全自由国民の戦で英國はこれを援助すると宣言した。第二世界戰の終結に當りチャーチルは再び「過激主義の脅威」を叫んだ

込みたつぶりだとして樂観していた、そしてコルチャック海軍大將の政府を承認すれば、過激政府の打倒を一層速かならしめるであらうといった。サゾノフは、英勧によつて自分等に與へられた物質的援助に對してのみならず又英海軍が多數の避難民を救ふために盡力して呉れたことに對し露國人の深い感謝を述べた。

英國陸軍省に於ける「白露軍の公式代表者」はゴロフイン中將であつた。彼はその春早くウインストン・チャーチル宛紹介状を持つてやつて來た。ゴロフインがロンドンに到着すると間もなく、サー・サミニュエル・ホーアと會談した。彼等の論議した主題の中に、コーカサス地方特にグロスニ及バシーの大油源の問題があつた。

五月五日ゴロフインはホーアに伴はれ英國陸軍省を初訪問した。ホーアの助言に従ひゴロフインは正装軍服を着けてゐた。彼は英國將校に歓迎せられ將校達は彼が白系露人運動發展の概要を述べるを熱心に傾聽した。

その日午後五時半ゴロフインはチャーチルに面會した。陸軍大臣は英國自由主義者や労働者が、白系反ソ軍に對する軍事的援助に反対したこ

とに立派して語つた。チャーチルはこの障礙にも拘らず北部遠征の爲に更に一万の「義勇兵」を送ることが出来ようといつた。英米軍を襲うた運ふべき意氣沮喪のためこの方面に於ける増援隊の必要を彼は切に感じた。

チャーチルは又デニキン大將を最大程度に援助すべき熱意を示した。鬼に角デニキンは軍事教官又は技術家として二千五百の「義勇兵」が勤務して呉れるものと豫期した。差當り物質的援助としてチャーチルはゴロフインに二千四百万ポンド（約一億弗）が各反ソ聯線に割當てられ又十万のユーデニツチ軍がペトログラードに進撃し得るよう適當な裝備を提供すべきことを語つた。猶迦に於て痛虜となつてゐる五百の帝政時代の將校を英國の費用で、アーケンゼルに輸送する準備もなされるであらう

ゴロフインは露頭に歸つた時、彼の上官への報告に於て述べて曰く「曾見の結果は全く私の豫想以上のものがあつた。チャーチルは同情者であるのみならずまた根氣の強い活動的友人である。可能な最大援助が我等に確約された。我等は言葉を實行に移す用意あることを英人に示さな

くてはならない」とこの報道はムルマンスクの白系政府の秘密文書中からその後赤軍により発見され、暫くの後ロンドンのデイリ・ヘラルド紙に発表され、英国内の反ソ派方面を大に當惑せしめた。（廿七頁）

白 露 部 門

マイケル・セイヤーズ及アルバート・イー・カーン共著「対ロシヤ大共謀」よりの抜粋

第四章 干渉戦

一序言

一九一九年の夏には、宣戰布告もなく十四ヶ國の軍隊はソ連の領土に侵入していた。その國名は次の如し

英國、フランス、日本、獨逸、伊太利、合衆國、チエコスロヴァキア、セルビア、中國、フィル蘭ド、ギリシャ、ボーランド、ルーマニア、トルコ

反ソ侵略軍と肩を並べて、反革命白系軍が戦っていた。以前の帝政時代の大將達がこれを指揮して、露人が倒した封建的貴族制度を恢復せんと努めていた。

攻撃軍の計略は大規模であつた、干渉主義軍と協同し、白系大將達の軍はモスクワに東西南北から迫らうとした。

北部及北西部に於てはアーケンゼル、ムルマンスクやバルチツク諸州に亘り英軍は、ニコラス・ユーデニツチ大將の白露軍と相並んで陣取つていた。

コーカサスの基地及黒海に沿ふ南部に於ては、佛軍より充分の供給を受け、且つ増援された。アントンデニキン大將の白系軍が控へていた。東部に於てはアレキサンダー・コルチャク海軍大將の軍が英軍指導者の下に行動したから、ウラル山脈に沿うて陣取つていた。

西部に於ては、佛軍將校指揮の下に新編成のビルスドスキのボーランド軍があつた。

聯合側政治家は、自國の兵を露國に進駐せしめた種々の理由を述べた。彼等の國軍が一九一八年の春夏に最初にムルマンスクやアーチエインゼルに上陸した時聯合側各政府は、物資が獨車の手に入るのを防がんがためだといった。其後彼等は彼等の國軍がシベリヤに居るのはチエツコ・スロヴアキア軍が露國から引揚げるのを援助するためだといった。聯合軍の進駐の今一つの理由は、露國人がその紛糾地域に於て「秩序を回復」

するを援助せんがためであつた。

聯合國政治家は再三ソヴィエトに對し武力干渉をしたり、露國の内政に干渉する意図なきことを表明した。

「我等は露國の國內事項に干渉せんとするものではない。露國は自ら内政を處理せねばならぬ」とは英外相アーサー・バルフォアが一九一八年に宣言したところである。

皮肉にして、必ず露骨に出るウインストン・チャーチルは自ら對ソ聯合側抗争を統率したのであるが後程その著書「世界の危機、大戦の餘波」に於て次の如く述べている。

彼等（聯合軍）はロシヤと戰つたか？決して然らず、併し彼等は見附け久第ソヴィエット露人を射殺した。彼等は侵入者として露國の領土に立つていた。彼等はソヴィエット政府の敵を武姦した。彼等は港を封鎖し同政府の戰艦を決めた。彼等は同政府の崩壊を熱望しその計畫を立てた併し戰争（戦禦を惜さしめる）干渉（咄々怪事）

ロシヤ人が國內事項を如何に解決するも聯合側にとりては無關心な事で

あるとは繰返し述べた。

彼等は公平であつた。—統盤一（二七頁）

白色露人と呼ばれるのは、彼等が赤色旗を象徴とする革命に反対したからであるが、「露國の白軍」といふ書籍の中でジョージ・スチュワートが彼等の争闘について述べた根據ある記録によれば、白色露人といふのは、帝政により、その社會的位置が保證されたもの全部を含むのである。彼等の生活、名譽、神聖ロシヤ、特權と實力の上に立てられた社會秩序即ち幸運者に對するそれによる報酬は満足すべく、それに對する奉仕かその生活である。寄生的團体にとつて快適なる社會秩序、露國建國の長い世紀に亘り認められた昔ながらの組織等皆帝政によつて保證されたのであつた。この書に於て「白色露人」といふ言葉は、露國に於けるこの舊秩序を維持し又はこれを回復せんかために戦つた者を指すのである。これはピエロロシヤといふソヴィエット共和國の住民に適用される名前と混亂せしめてはならない。これは彼等の昔のまゝの地方的服裝から白色露人と呼ばれるのである。—白色シャツ、観皮靴、白脚絆、白色ホ

ームスパンの上衣を着ている。

北部ロシヤの英國總本部より發せられ、英米軍に讀み聞かせられた一布告は次の言葉で始まつていた。

軍隊の間には、我等がこゝ北部ロシヤで何のために戦つてゐるか、甚だ不明瞭な考へが抱かれているようだ、これは政説にて説明し侍る。我等は徹頭徹尾、無政府を意味する過激主義に對して戰つてゐるのだ。現在のロシヤを見よ、權力は數人、しかも統して猶太人が握つてゐる。

一九一八年十一月二十二日、即ちかつて第一世界戰を終了せしめた。休戦條約が署名されてから一日目に、無線がデニキンの南方本部に達し、聯合軍艦隊がノヴォロシスクに進行中なる旨知らせた。翌日聯合側艦船は黒海港に投錨した。そして佛英の密使は上陸してデニキンに佛英

兩國より大量軍需品が直ちに援助のため到着することを告げた。

一九一八年の最後数週中に佛軍はオデツサとセヴァストポールを占有した。英小艦隊は黒海に進入バテュムに部隊を上陸させた。英國司令官はその地區の總督と呼ばれた。

佛軍令部の指導の下に且つ、英軍より大量装備を給與されてデニキンはモスコーに對して大攻撃を始めた。デニキンのこの攻勢に於ける重なる援助となつたのは、薄い頭髪の冷かな黒ずんだ青鼠色の眼をして背の高い復せた軍人なる大將フォン・ランゲル男爵であつて、その野蠻な殘虐性で有名であつた。闘闘的にウランゲルは武装なき捕虜の群をその仲間の面前で死刑を目撲した他の捕虜に、自分の軍に歸屬するか又は銃殺されるかどちらか選擇せしめた。デニキンとウランゲルの軍がスタヴropolの占領した市に突入するや第一に病院に闖入し、七十人の赤軍負傷兵を虐殺した。デニキンの軍にあつては掠奪は公然と認められた行爲であつたウランゲル自身、戦争による掠奪品は當事者間で「等分」すべしといふ命令を發した。

デニキンとランゲルの軍は北に進み一九一九年六月にはツアリツィエ今  
のスターリングランドを占領し、十月にはモスコーから百二十哩のツラに迫つていた（三一頁）「ロシヤに於ける過激派の全機關は潰滅に瀕している模様なり」とニューヨーク、タイムズ紙は報じた。また「過激

主導の塔城たるモスクーの城明け渡しも始まつた」とタイムズはデニキンが破壊の勢で進んで居り、赤軍は「物狂はしい恐慌」に陥はれながら退却していると述べた。

併し革命陸軍委員會の一員たるスターリンによつて立てられた攻撃計画を用いて、赤軍は突如反攻勢に出た。

デニキン軍は全く驚いて了つた。数週間たらずして南方白露宣は黒海へ向け隕落退却した。

士氣沮喪してデニキン軍は恐慌と混亂の下に逃走した。病人や垂死の兵は道路を塞いで了つた。病院列車には屢々治療品や醫者や看護婦が居なかつた。軍隊は解体して盜賊となり南方になだれ込んだ。

一九一九年十二月九日にウランゲル將軍はデニキン大將に狼狽した書信を送つて「これはにがにがしい事實だ、軍隊は最早戦闘力を有する軍隊としては存在しなくなつた」と述べた。(三一页)

一九一九年の春より初夏にかけて、パリー、ロンドン及ニューヨークの諸新聞は屢々コルチヤツク海軍大將による赤軍の大敗北の詳報を傳へた

ニニコロイク、タイムズ紙に現はれた見出しに次の如きものがあつた。

二月二十六日 コルチヤツク崩解せる赤軍を追撃す

三月二十日 赤忍東部にて潰滅す

四月二十二日 コルチヤツクの勝利により赤色統治ぐらつく

五月十五日 コルチヤツク、モスコ一攻勢を計画す

併し八月十一日タイムズはワシントンよりの電報を掲げ次の如く述べた。政府の高官が今夜述べたのであるが、西部シベリヤに於けるコルチヤツク政府に、ひよつとすると災禍が及ぶかもしれぬから反過激主義の人々に用意せしめなければならぬ時期が來た。

コルチヤツクはユニオン・ジャツク、星條旗、佛伊の三色旗及日本の旭日旗を翻へした列車でイルクーツクに達した。(三二頁)

Def. Doc. # 1526-A

Excerpts from "THE GREAT CONSPIRACY AGAINST RUSSIA" by Michael Seyers  
and Albert E. Kahn

Book Two - Secrets of the Cordon Sanitaire

A secret memorandum, drafted in those early postwar years by the British Foreign Office, described the state of Europe in these words:-

Europe today is divided into three main elements, namely, the victors, the vanquished, and Russia. The feeling of uncertainty which is sapping the health of Western Europe is caused to no small extent by the disappearance of Russia as a power, accountable in the European concert. The most menacing of our uncertainties.

All our late enemies continue full of resentment at what they have lost; all of our late Allies are fearful of losing what they have won. One half of Europe is dangerously angry, the other half is dangerously afraid. Fear begets provocation, armaments, secret alliances, illtreatment of minorities. These in turn beget a greater hatred, and stimulate a desire for revenge whereby fear is intensified and its consequences are enhanced. The vicious circle is thus established.

Although Germany is at present quite incapable of undertaking aggressive action, it is certain that with great military chemical potentialities she will sooner or later again become a powerful military factor. There are but few Germans who seriously hope to exert this strength, when reacquired, against the British Empire.

(Page 38)

In spite of the unrest, war weariness and economic anarchy still prevailing in Europe, new plans for the military invasion of Soviet Russia continued to be drawn up and assiduously studied by the General Staffs of Poland, Finland, Romania, Yugoslavia, France, England and Germany.

The frantic anti-Soviet propaganda went on.

elements existed for the making of a second world war - to be launched against world democracy under the slogan of "anti-Bolshevism."

By 1923 there were half a million White Russians living in Germany. More than 400,000 had migrated to France, and 90,000 to Poland. Other tens of thousands had settled in the Baltic and Balkan States, in China and Japan, in Canada, the United States and South America. Three thousand White Russian officers and their families had settled in New York City alone.

The total number of Russian emigres was estimated at between one and a half and two million.

Under the supervision of a Russian Military Union, which had its headquarters in Paris, armed units of White Russians were established throughout Europe, the Far East, and America. They openly announced they were preparing for a new invasion of Soviet Russia.

The French Government founded a naval training school for White Russians at the North African port of Bizerte, where thirty ships from the Czarist fleet had been dispatched with crews of 6000 officers and men. The Yugoslavian Government established special academies for the training of former officers of the Czar's Army and their sons.

(Page 39)

Large detachments from Baron Wrangel's Army were transferred intact into the Balkans. Eighteen thousand Cossacks and cavalrymen were sent into Yugoslavia. Seventeen thousand White Russian troops went to Bulgaria. Thousands more were stationed in Greece and Hungary. White Guard Russians took over entire branches of the secret police apparatus in the anti-Soviet Baltic and Balkan States and moved into key government posts.

(page 39)

In June, 1921, a group of former Czarist officers, industrialists and aristocrats called an International Anti-Soviet Conference at the Reichenhalle in Bavaria. The conference, which was attended by representatives from anti-Soviet organizations throughout Europe, drew up plans for a world-wide campaign of agitation against Soviet Russia. (Page 40)

In the early spring of 1919, General Max Hoffmann had presented himself at the Paris Peace Conference with his ready-made Plan for a march on Moscow to be headed by the German Army. From Hoffmann's viewpoint his Plan had a double advantage: it would not only "save Europe from Bolshevism;" it would at the same time save the German Imperial Army and prevent its dissolution. A modified form of Hoffmann's Plan had been endorsed by Marshal Foch.

On November 22, 1919, General Hoffmann declared in an interview with the London Daily Telegraph: "During the past two years I have gradually come to the conclusion that Bolshevism is the greatest danger that has threatened Europe for centuries . . ." Hoffmann's memoirs, *The War of Lost Opportunities*, bewailed the world's failure to march on Moscow according to the original conception of his Plan. (Page 41)

Following a visit to General Hoffmann in Berlin in 1923, the British Ambassador Lord D'Abernon recorded in his diplomatic diary:-

All his opinions are governed by his general conception that nothing can go right in the world until the civilized Powers of the West come together and hang the Soviet Government. .... Asked if he believed in the possibility of any unity between France, Germany and England to attack Russia, he replied: "It is such a necessity, it must come!"

(Page 41)

Boris Savinkov, who by 1924 was being seriously considered in the inner policy-making circles at Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay as the future Dictator of Russia, was in many ways one of the most remarkable men to emerge from the chaos of the collapse of Old Russia. A slight, pallid, baldish, soft-spoken man, who was usually impeccably dressed in a frock coat and patent-leather boots, Savinkov looked more like "the manager of a bank", as Somerset Maugham once said, than the famous terrorist and ruthless counterrevolutionary he really was. His talents were many and diverse. Winston Churchill, to whom Savinkov was first introduced by

Sidney Reilly, later described the Russian terrorist in his book Great Contemporaries as displaying "the wisdom of a statesman, the qualities of a commander, the courage of a hero, and the endurance of a martyr." Savinkov's whole life, adds Churchill, "had been spent in conspiracy."

(Page 43)

In 1922 famine was raging in the devastated regions of Russia, and it seemed that the imminent collapse of the Soviet Government was inevitable. European statemen, White Russians emigres and political oppositionists inside Soviet Russia were busily drawing up secret pacts and organizing new Russian cabinets ready to assume office at a moment's notice. Intensive discussions were going on regarding a potential Russian dictator. Captain Sidney Reilly brought Savinkov to Winston Churchill.

Churchill had long been intrigued with the personality of this "literary assassin," as he called him. Agreeing with Reilly that Savinkov was a man "to be entrusted with the command of great undertakings," Churchill decided to introduce him to the British Prime Minister, Lloyd George. A confidential conference was arranged to take place at Chequers, the country retreat of British Prime Ministers in office.

(Page 44)

As for the "world Communist menace," about which Churchill and the British Intelligence Service seemed to be so agitated, it simply did not exist, said Lloyd George.

(Page 45)

The Soviet Court sentenced Boris Savinkov to death as a traitor to his country, but because of the completeness and candor of his testimony, the sentence was commuted to ten years' imprisonment. (Page 47)

At the international diplomatic conference at Locarno, throughout 1925-1926, the Anglo-French diplomats had been feverishly negotiating with Germany for joint action against Soviet Russia. (Page 53)

The British Tory Spokesman, the Right Honorable W. C. A. Ormsby-Gore, in a speech at Manchester on October 23, 1924, had put the issue at Locarno in clear and unmistakable terms:-

The solidarity of Christian civilization is necessary to stem the most sinister force that has arisen not only in our lifetime, but previously in European history.

The struggle at Locarno as I see it is this: Is Germany to regard her future as bound up with the fate of the great Western powers, or is she going to work with Russia for the destruction of Western civilization?

The significance of Locarno is tremendous. It means that, so far as the present Government of Germany is concerned, it is detached from Russia and is throwing in its lot with the Western party.

In France. Raymond Poincare, the French Premier, publicly advocated a combined military offensive of the European powers, including Germany, against Soviet Russia.

(Page 53)

Marshal Foch, in an interview with the London Sunday Referee on August 21, 1927, clearly indicated the direction in which all this violence was heading.

"In February 1919, in the early days of Leninism," stated Foch, "I declared to the Ambassadors' Conference meeting in Paris that, if the states surrounding Russia were supplied with munitions and the sinews of war, I would undertake to stamp out the Bolshevik menace once and for all. I was overruled on the grounds of war-weariness, but the sequel soon showed I was right."

(Page 54)

## 2. PLAN OF ATTACK

The date set for the military attack on the Soviet Union was the late summer of 1929 or, at the latest, the summer of 1930.

The chief military forces were to be provided by Poland, Rumania and Finland. The French General Staff would furnish military instructors and possibly the use of the French Air Force. Germany was to supply technicians and volunteer regiments. The British would lend their navy. The plan of attack was an adaptation of the Hoffmann Plan.

The first move was to be made by Rumania after the provocation of some frontier incident in Bessarabia. Then Poland was to come in, along with the Baltic border states. Wrangel's White Army, said to number 100,000 men, would move through Rumania to join the southern army of intervention. The British fleet would support operations in the Black Sea and in the Gulf of Finland. A force of Krasnov's Cossacks, who had been quartered in the Balkans since 1921, would be landed on the Black Sea shore in the Novorossisk region; they would move on the Don, fomenting uprisings among the Don Cossacks and striking into the Ukraine. The purpose of this blow would be to cut off communications between the Donets coal fields and Moscow, thus effecting a crisis in the Soviet supply of metal and fuel. Moscow and Leningrad were to be simultaneously attacked, while the southern army was to move through the western districts of the Ukraine, with its flank on the right bank of the Dnieper.

All attacks were to be carried out without declaration of war, with startling suddenness. Under such pressure, it was thought, the Red Army would swiftly collapse and the downfall of the Soviet regime would be a matter of days.

(Page 55)

At a conference arranged by the Torgprom leaders, Colonel Joinville, on behalf of the French General Staff, asked Professor Ramzin what possibilities there were of obtaining active military assistance from the opposition elements within the Soviet Union at the time of the attack from outside, Ramzin replied that the opposition elements, although scattered and underground since the expulsion of Leon Trotsky, were still sufficiently numerous to play a role.

Colonel Joinville recommended that the Industrial Party and its allies should establish a special "military branch." He gave Ramzin the name of several French secret agents in Moscow who could aid in the setting up of this sort of organization . . .

From Paris, still ostensibly on official Soviet business, Professor Ramzin traveled to London to meet representatives of Sir Henri Deterding's Royal Dutch Shell and of Metro-Vickers, the giant British munitions trust

dominated by the sinister Sir Basil Zaharoff who had once controlled large interests in Czarist Russia. The Russian professor was informed that, while France was playing the leading part in this plan for intervention against Soviet Russia, Britain was ready to do her share. The British interests would give financial support, continue to exercise diplomatic pressure for the isolation of the Soviets, and lend the use of the British Navy at the time of the attack . . . .

(pp 55 & 56)

In the midst of these war preparations came an unexpected and catastrophic interruption: the World Crisis.

On December 18, 1930, Benito Mussolini summed up the effects of this unprecedented event on Europe:-

(p. 57)

The situation in Italy was satisfactory until the fall of 1929, when the American market crash exploded suddenly like a bomb. For us poor European provincials it was a great surprise. We remained astonished, like the world at the announcement of the death of Napoleon. . . . Suddenly the beautiful scene collapsed and we had a series of bad days. Stocks lost thirty, forty and fifty per cent of their value. The crisis grew deeper... From that day we also were again pushed into the high seas, and from that day navigation has become extremely difficult for us.

(pp 57-58)

In December, 1933, Churchill dramatically broke with his Tory colleagues and denounced Nazism as a menace to the British Empire. In direct reply to Lord Rothermoore's statement that "the sturdy young Nazis of Germany are Europe's guardians against the Communist danger," Churchill said: -

All these bands of sturdy Teutonic youths marching the streets and roads of Germany . . . .  
are looking for weapons, and when they have the weapons,  
believe me they will then ask for the return of lost  
territories and lost colonies, and when that demand is  
made it cannot fail to shake and possibly shatter to their  
foundation every one of the countries.

Churchill called for an agreement with France and even the Soviet

Union against Nazi Germany. He was denounced as a traitor and warmonger by the men who had formerly hailed him as a hero of the anti-Bolshevik cause.

Across the Atlantic another man saw that an era of world history had ended.

The recently elected President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, abruptly reversed the anti-Soviet policy which his predecessor, President Herbert Hoover had pursued. On November 16, 1933, full diplomatic relations were established between the United States and the Soviet Union. On that same day President Roosevelt sent a letter to Maxim Litvinov which stated: -

I trust that the relations now established between our peoples may forever remain normal and friendly, and that our nations henceforth may co-operate for their mutual benefit and for the preservation of the peace of the world.\*

Within a year Nazi Germany had withdrawn from the League of Nations. Its place in the collective council of the nations was taken by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The new era had begun. It was to be an era of the most fantastic and enormous treasons in history, an era of secret diplomacy carried on by terror, murder, conspiracy, coup d'etat, fraud and deceit, unparalleled in the past.

It was to culminate in the Second World War.

\* That same year Colonel Raymond Robins had revisited the Soviet Union on a three months' tour of inspection of Soviet social and economic institutions. During this tour Robins covered eight thousand miles and gathered valuable data on the progress of the country since the Revolution. Before Robins left Moscow, Stalin granted him a lengthy private interview in the course of which they discussed American-Soviet relations. On his return to the United States, Robins was invited to the White House to make a personal report to President Roosevelt, who shortly after announced American recognition of the Soviet regime.

(Page 62)

マイケルセイヤーズ、アルバート、イー、ヤーン共著

「対ロシヤ大共謀」よりの抜萃

第二篇 コードン・サニティアの秘密

或後何年も立たぬ中に英外務省の草案たる祕密通牒は歐洲の状態を次の如く述べている。

歐洲は今日三つの要素即ち勝利者、被征服者及ロシヤに分たれてゐる、西歐の健全性を覆へしつゝある不安の發生は少なからず歐洲協調上、責任ある強國としてのロシヤの消滅に原因する。これ我等の不安中の最も脅威的のものである。

我等の其後の敵はその損失に對して激怒して居り、我等の其後の聯合軍は自分等の獲得せるものを失はんと恐れてい。歐洲の半は危険なほど立腹して、他の半は危険なほど恐怖心を抱いていた。恐怖は激發、軍備、祕密同盟や少數者の虐待を齎らした。これ等はまたより大なる憎意を生み、復讐欲を刺激し、かくして恐怖は強められその結果は深刻化された。悪循環はかくして生じた。

獨逸は今侵略行動に出る能力はないが、その大なる軍事的化學潛勢力を以てして早晚再び有力なる軍事的原動力となるであらう、この力が再び發揮された時これを英國に對して使用せんと直面目に希望する獨逸人は少數である。

不安や戰争による倦怠や經濟的混亂がなほ歐洲を破りていたにも拘らずソ連に對する軍事的侵略がポーランド、フィンランド、ルーマニア、ユーゴースラヴィア、フランス、英國及獨逸の參謀本部により、引續き計画され、熱心に研究された。

狂的な反ソ宣傳が行はれた。

戰争を断絶すべかりし大戰の四ヶ年後には第二世界戰「反過激主義」の聲明の下に世界民主主義に對して行はるべき戰争を惹起すべくあらゆる要素が存在していた。

一九二三年には五十万白露人が獨逸に住んでいた。四十万以上は佛國に九万はボーランドに移住していた。

他何万かゞバルチツク及バルカン諸國や支那、日本、カナダ、合衆國や

南アメリカに居住していた。

ニューヨーク市のみでも三千の白露人及その家族が居住していた。

露國の移民の總數は百五十万乃至一百万と推定されていた。パリにその本部を有した露國軍事同盟の指導の下に白露人の武装部隊が歐洲、極東及アメリカの到る處に設けられた。彼等は公然とソ聯に對する新侵略を準備中なることを宣言した。

佛政府は北アフリカのビザート港に白露人のために海軍訓練學校を建設した。そこには既に帝政時代の艦隊より三十隻の艦隊が六千の將校水兵乗組員と共に派遣されていた。

ユーゴースラヴィヤ政府は帝政時代の陸軍の元將校やその子息達の訓練のため特種學校を設けた（三九頁）ウラングル男爵軍の大部隊がそのままバルカン諸國に移された、一万八千のコサツク兵や騎兵がユーゴースラヴィヤに送られた。一万七千の白露軍がブルガリアに行つた。何千といふ露國人がギリシャとハンガリーに駐屯していた。白色親衛隊兵は反ソ・バルチック及バルカン諸國に於て秘密警察組織の全分署を接收して重要な政府の位置についた（三九頁）

一九一九年之初夏にマツクス、ホフマンは獨逸軍を先鋒として、モスクワへの進撃既成計畫を以てパリ平和會議に現はれた、ホフマンの見解によれば、彼の計畫は二重の便益があつた、即ちそれは「歐洲を過激主義から救ふ」のみならず、同時に獨逸帝國軍を救ひ、その崩解を防ぐのであつた、ホフマンの計畫に修正を與へたものか、フォツシユ元帥により裏書された、

一九一九年十一月二十二日にホフマン大將はロンドン、デイリ、テレグラフとの會見で次の如く述べた。「過去二年間に余は過激主義が、數世紀に亘り、歐洲を脅威した最も大なる危険であるといふ結論に漸次達した」ホフマンの回想錄「機を失した戰」は彼の計畫の最初の構想に從ひモスクワに世界が進撃せざりしことを歎いている（四一頁）

一九二三年にベルリンにてホフマン大將を訪ねた後英國大使ダバーノン卿はその外交日誌に記録している、「凡この彼の意見は、西歐文明各國が合同してソ政府を絞殺するにあらざれば、何事も世界に於て正しく進み得ないといふ、彼の總括的構想によつて、支配されている。」佛、獨、英

の間にロシヤを攻撃する同盟が可能なるかを尋ねられて、彼は答へた「それこそ必要であり、是非實行せねばならぬ」と（四一頁）

一九二四年にボーリス・サヴィンコフはダウニング街及キドルセイに於て政策を練りつゝある内輪の方面により將來のロシヤの獨宰者として重要視されていたのだが、彼は多くの點に於て、舊ロシヤの潰滅の渾沌の中より、現はれた最も著しき人物の一人であつた。ほつそりとして、蒼白な禿氣味の、物言ひの柔らかな男で、常にキチンとフロツク、コートと磨きのかかつた靴に身を裝うていたので、サヴィンコフは事實有名な暴力を振ふ、無殘な反革命家でありながらソマーセット、モームが曾ていつた如く、寧ろ「銀行支配人」然としていた。彼は多技多能であつた。サヴィンコフは最初シドニー・レイリによりウインストン・チャーチルに紹介されたのだが、チャーチルはその後その著「現代偉人」の中でこのロシヤの暴力主義者を「爲政家の知慧、司令官の資質、英雄の勇氣や殉教者の堪忍の持主である」と述べた。サヴィンコフの全生涯は冥謀に巻き込まれた」とチャーチルは附言している。（四三頁）

一九二二年にロシヤの荒された地方に飢餓が變ふて、ソヴィエト政府の即時瓦解は避くべからざるよう見えた。歐洲の政治家、白露移民やソ聯内の反政府政治家達は秘密條約結成や即時に政治を取り得る新ロシヤ内閣の組織に大意であつた。誰かロシヤの獨宰者になるかについて議論が盛んに戦はれた、シドニー、レイリ大尉はサヴィンコフをウインストン、チャーチルの處へ連れて來た。

チャーチルは既に長く彼の所謂この「文字通りの暗殺者」と陰謀を企していた。サヴィンコフこそ大事の指導に任すべき人物であると、レイリと意見一致して、チャーチルは彼を英首相ロイド、ジョージに紹介することにした。内輪の會議が現任英首相の田舎の別荘チエカーズで開くことにした。(四四頁)

チャーチルや英國情報班が氣をもんでいる「共産主義の世界的脅威」なるものは事實存在せぬと、ロイド、ジョージはいつた。(四五頁)ソヴィエット法廷はボーリス、サヴィンコフを國事犯として死刑に宣告したが、彼の證據の完全と公正なるにより十年禁錮に減刑した。(四

一九二五年より一九二六年に亘りロカルノの國際外交會議に於て英佛外交家は、ソ聯に對する共同行動を取るやう獨逸と熱心交渉していた。

(五三頁)

英保守黨代辯者なるタブルュー、ジイ、エイ、オルムスピー、ゴーア閣下は、一九二四年十月二十三日、マンチエスターに於ける演説にてこのロカルノに於ける問題を明瞭に次の如く説明した。

キリスト教文明の連合が、我等の生存中に於けるのみならず、以前歐洲の歴史に起つた、最悪の力を抑へるために必要だ。

ロカルノに於ける論争は余の見る所では次の如くである。獨逸はその將來を西部大國の運命と結びついたものと見做すべきか、それとも獨逸は西歐文明破壊のため、ロシヤと事を共にすべきか？ロカルノの意義は重大である。それは、現時の獨逸政府に關する限り、該政府はロシヤと離れ、西歐各國とその運命を共にしつつあることを意味する、佛國に於ては首相レイモン、ボアルカレーは公然とソ聯に對し、獨逸を含める歐洲各國の合同軍事攻勢を主唱した。（五三頁）

フォツシユ元帥は一九二七年八月二十一日ロンドン、サンデー、レゾリとの會見に於て、この暴虐の向ふ方向を明示した、フォツシユ元帥は次の如く述べた

「一九一九年二月、レニンの統治の初期に、余はパリに於ける大使會議にて、もしロシヤの周囲の各國が軍需品と戰費を供與されるならば、余は過激主義の脅威を一舉に根絶せん、戰爭に對する倦怠のため余の主張は容れられなかつたが、やがて事實が余の考への正しきことを示した。

(五四頁)

## 二、攻撃計畫

ソ連攻撃の期日は一九二九年の晚夏又は遅くも一九三〇年の夏と定められた。

部隊は主としてボーランド、ルーマニア及フインラントより出ることになつていた。佛參謀本部は軍事教育官と、都會によつては佛空軍の使用を提供する筈であつた。獨逸は技術家と義勇兵聯隊を參加させることになつてゐた。英國は海軍を貸すことになつていた。攻撃の計畫はホフ

マン計画に修正を加へたものであつた。

初の行動は、ベツサラビヤに於て國境事件を激發した後、ルーマニアによつて起さることになつていた。それからボーランドが、バルチック沿岸國と共に參加することになつていた。十萬といはれたクラングルの白色軍がルーマニアを通過して、南方介在軍に參加する筈であつた。英海軍は黒海及フィンランド灣に作戦を援助する筈であつた。一九二一年以來バルカンに駐屯していた。クラスノフのコサツク兵はノヴォロシイ地方の黒海沿岸に上陸することになつていた。彼等はドン河に進駐、ドンコサツク兵間に暴動を起させて、ウクライナに突入することになつていた。この打撃の目的はドネットの炭田とモスクワの連絡を切斷していた。この打撃への金屬及燃料供給を齎らすことにあつた。

モスクワとレニングラードは同時に攻撃される筈で南方軍は、その側面を、ドニエブル河の右岸に陣取らしめ、ウクライナの西部を進行することになつていた。

凡ての攻撃は宣戰布告せず、電光石火的に遂行されることになつた。かかる抑壓の下に赤軍は速かに潰滅し、ソヴィエット政府の倒壊は

時日の問題だと思はれた（五五頁）

トルグブルム指導者達によつて準備された會議でジョアン、ヴィュ大佐は佛參謀本部を代表してラムザン教授に、外部からの攻撃の際、ソ連内の反對分子より軍事的援助を得る可能性如何を尋ねた。ラムザンは反対分子はレオン、トロツキーの追放以來散在して地下活動に隠れて了つたが、なほ一役買へる位多數居ると答へた。

ジョアン、ヴィュ大佐は産業黨とその同志のものが、特種の「軍隊支部」を設くべきだと勧告した。彼は今述べたような編成を行ふ場合、これを援助することの出来る、佛國秘密班員が數名モスクワに居るといひ、その姓名をラムザンに知らせた。

ラムザン教授は、なほ表向きには、ソ連の公用で、パリからロンドンへ行つた。それはサー、ヘンリ、データーディングのロイヤル、ダッヂ、シエルとメトロ、ヴィツカーズの代表者に會ふためであつた。後者は曾て帝政ロシヤで財界を支配した。陰險なサー、バシル、ザハロフが牛耳つてゐる、巨大な英國軍需品トラストであつた。このロシヤの教授は、佛國が

ソ連に對しこの干渉計畫で主役を演じてゐる間に、英國もその割り振られた役を演ずる用意ある旨告げられた英國の財團は財政的援助を與へソ連を隔離するために外交的抑壓を續け、攻擊の際は英國海軍を使用せしむることになつてゐた。（五五一五六頁）

これ等戦爭準備の最中に思いがけない災難が故障となつた。即ち世界的危機であつた。（五七頁）

一九三〇年十二月十八日にベント、ムツソリニがこの前例なき事件の歐洲に對する影響を次の如く概説した（五七頁）——伊太利の情勢は一九二九年秋まで満足であつたが、その時アメリカ市場の瓦解が爆弾の如く突如破裂した。我々貧しい歐洲の田舎者にとつてはそれは、驚愕を與へた我々はナポレオンの死の報に接した時の世界の如く、暫し呆然とした。遽かに美しい光景が消滅して我々には不景氣の日が續いた。株式はその價段の三十、四十、五十バーセント方下落した。この危機は益々深刻となつた。其の日より我々はまた大海に押し出され、航海は非常に困難になつた。（五七一五八頁）

一九三三年十二月にチャーチルは劇的に彼の保守同僚と關係を断ち、ナチス主義は英帝國を脅かすものだと叫んだ。獨逸の屈強なナチスの若者達は共産主義の危険に對し歐洲の防衛であるといふロザミーヤ卿の聲明に對し、チャーチルは真正面から次の如く答へた。

これ等屈強なチューイー・トン系若人達は獨逸の街路を行進してゐる。武器を求めてゐる。そして彼等が武器を得れば、必ず失へる地域と失へる殖民地の返還を求めるだろう。そしてその要求がなされる時、それは必ず、あらゆる國家の基礎を搖がし、否、恐らく崩解せしめるであろう。

チャーチルはナチ獨逸に對抗して佛、米及ソ連とすら同盟せんことを要求した。彼は以前、彼を反過激主義の英雄として歓呼した人々から謀反人、戦争屋と呼ばれるようになつた。

太西洋の對岸で今一人世界歴史の一時期が終つたのを見抜いた人があつた。

最近選ばれた合衆國大統領フランクリン、デラノ、ルーズベルトは突如、彼の前任者ハーバート、フーヴァーが支持した。反ソ主義を覆し

た。一九三三年十一月十六日完全な外交關係が合衆國とソ連との間に成立した。同日ルーズベルト大統領はマキシム、リトブノフに次の如き書簡を送つた。

余は信ず、今や我々兩國民間に結ばれた關係は永久に正常にして親密なるものであらう。我々兩國民は競争その相互的利益と世界平和の維持に協力するであらう。

一年と立たぬ中にナチ獨逸は國際聯盟を脱退した、國際集団會議に於ける獨逸の位置はソ連により受け繼がれた。

新时期が劃された。それは歴史上最も奇怪な大謀反の時期となるのであつた。即ち過去に比類なき暴刀、虐殺、共謀、壟斷政治、詐欺や詭計により遂行される秘密外交の時代であつた。

それは第二世界戰にまで展開するのであつた。

同年に陸軍大佐レイモンド、ロビンスはソ連の社會的經濟的制度視察の三ヶ月に亘る旅行でソ連を再び訪問した。この旅行中ロビンスは八千哩の行程を歩いた。そして革命以來ソ連の進歩に關する價值ある材料を

集めた。ロビンソンがモスクワを去る前にスターリンは彼に長時間に亘る  
私的意見を與へた。その節彼等は米ソ關係を論議した。合衆國へ歸つて、  
ロビンソンは白宮館に招かれ大統領ルーズベルトに個人的に報告した。  
すると大統領は間もなくソ連政府に對する米國の承認を公表した。

Excerpts from "The Great Conspiracy Against Russia" by Michael Sayers  
and Albert E. Kahn

Book Three: Russia's Fifth Column

Inside the Party, Stalin has put himself above all criticism and the State. It is impossible to displace him except by assassination. Every oppositionist becomes ipso facto, a terrorist, -- Statement from interview with William Randolph Hearst's New York Evening Journal, January 26, 1937.

(Page 74)

From the moment Trotsky left Soviet soil, agents of foreign Intelligence Services had been eager to contact him and to make use of his international anti-Soviet organization. The Polish Defensiva, the Italian Fascist Overa; the Finnish Military Intelligence, the White Russian emigres who directed anti-Soviet secret services in Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary, and reactionary elements with the British Intelligence Service and the French Deuxieme Bureau were all prepared to deal with "Russia's Public Enemy Number One" for their own purposes. Funds, assistants, a network of espionage and courier services were at Trotsky's disposal for the maintenance and extension of his international anti-Soviet propaganda activities and for the support and reorganization of his conspiratorial apparatus inside Soviet Russia.

(Page 75)

A military clash between the Soviet Union and the Fascist Powers was inevitable, Trotsky added, not at some remote time in the future, but soon -- very soon. "The date of the outbreak of the war has already been fixed," said Trotsky. "It will be in 1937."

(Page 97)

On November 25, 1936, the Nazi Foreign Minister Ribbentrop and the Japanese Ambassador to Germany, M. Mushakoji, signed the Anti-Comintern Agreement in Berlin, pledging their combined forces to a joint attack against "World Bolshevism."

(Page 99)

Early in 1936, Tukhachevsky went to London as Soviet Military representative at the state funeral of King George V of England. Before he left, he received the coveted title of Marshal of the Soviet Union. He was already convinced

Def. Doc. # 1526 B

that the hour was at hand when the Soviet regime would be overthrown,  
and a new Russia in military alliance with Germany and Japan would strike  
for the domination of the world.

(P. 102)

マイケル、セイヤーズ、アルバート、イー、カーン共著

「對露大共謀」より抜萃

第三篇 露國の第五部隊

黨内では、スターリンは凡ての批評及國家に對して起然たる態度を持した。暗殺によらざれば彼を排除することは不可能である、各反対者は事實暴力者となる。一九三七年一月二十六日ウイリアム、ランドルフ、ハースト系ニュー、ヨーク、イーヴニングジャーナルとの會見による陳述（七四頁）

トロツキーがソ連を去つてから、外國情報班の手先達は彼との連絡に努め、彼の國際反ソ團体を利用せんとした。ホーランド、デフェンシブ、伊太利フハシスト、オヴラ、フインランド軍情報部、ルーマニア、ユーロースラヴィア、ハンガリに於ける反ソ秘密班を指揮した白露反革命分子等、皆英國情報班及佛第二局と共に、それぞれの目的のため「ロシャの公敵首魁」を處分すべく用意をした。資金、助手、間諜網や早飛脚班等かトロツキーの使用に供され、彼の國際反ソ宣傳活動の維持擴大と、

ソ連内の彼の共謀機關の支持と再編成に依らしめた（七五頁）。

ソ連とファシスト各國間の武力衝突は遠い将来でなく、やがて、否、直ぐにも必至であるとトロツキーは附言した。「開戦の時期は既に定められた。一九三七年である」とトロツキーはいつた。

一九三六年十一月廿五日ナチス外務大臣リッペントロツブと獨逸駐劄日本大使武者小路とはベルリンで反共條約に署名して「世界過激主義」に對し協力共同反撃を誓つた。（九九頁）

一九三六年の始めに、トハチエフスキイは英國王ジョージ五世の國葬に、ソ連軍代表としてロンドンに行つた、彼の出發前に、ソ連元帥といふ美望の稱號を授けられた。彼は既にソ連政府が打倒され、新ロシヤが、獨逸日本と軍事同盟を結び世界霸權達成に乗り出す時が近いと信じた。

（二〇二頁）

Excerpts from "The Great Conspiracy Against Russia" by Michael Sayers and Albert E. Kahn.

Book Four: From Munich to San Francisco

The British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, the hero of appeasement, said collective security would divide Europe into "two armed camps."

The Nazi newspaper Nachtausgabe declared in February, 1938: --

We know now that the English Premier, like ourselves, regards Collective Security as nothing but nonsense.

Speaking in Manchester on May 10, 1938, Winston Churchill replied :--

We are told that we must not divide Europe into two armed camps. Is there then to be only one armed camp? - the Dictators' armed camp and a rabble of outlying peoples, wandering around its outskirts, wondering which of them is going to be taken first and whether they are going to be subjugated or merely exploited?

Churchill was called a "war-monger" . . . . .

In September, 1938, the policy of Appeasement reached its culmination. The Government of Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, Great Britain and France signed the Munich Pact -- the anti-Soviet Holy Alliance of which world reaction had been dreaming since 1918.

(Page 113)

Twenty years before, the British spy, Captain Sidney G. Reilly had cried: "At any price this foul obscenity which has been born in Russia must be crushed . . . Peace with Germany! Yes, peace with anybody! . . . Peace, peace on any terms -- and then a united front against the true enemies of mankind!"

On June 11, 1938, Sir Arnold Wilson, Chamberlain's supporter in the House of Commons, declared:-

Unity is essential and the real danger to the

world today does not come from Germany or Italy . . . but from Russia.

"The war is being waged," said Stalin, "by aggressor states, which in every way infringe upon the interests of the non-aggressive states, primarily England, France and the U.S.A., while the latter drew back and retreated, making concession after concession to the aggressors. . . without the least attempt at resistance and even with a certain amount of connivance. Incredibile but true."

(Page 114)

Britain. . . refused to give the same guarantees of protection to Russia with reference to the Baltic States which Russia was giving to France and Britain in the event of aggression against Belgium or Holland. The Soviets became convinced, and with considerable reason, that no effective, direct and practical, general arrangement could be made with France and Britain. They were driven to a pact of non-aggression with Hitler.

(Page 115)

On August 24, 1939, the Soviet Union signed a nonaggression Pact with Nazi Germany.

By the end of November, the Soviet Union and Finland were at war.

(Page 116)

In the middle of June, forestalling an imminent Nazi Putsch in the Baltic States, Soviet armored divisions occupied Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

On June 27, the Red Army moved into Bessarabia and northern Bukovina, which Rumania had snatched from the Russians after the Revolution.

(Page 117)

The chief aim of Axis secret diplomacy after June 22, 1941, was to prevent at all costs the United States from joining the Anglo-Soviet Alliance against Nazi Germany. The isolation of America was vitally essential to the master plan of the German and Japanese High Commands.

(Page 119)

Following the trial, the United States and Great Britain withdrew their recognition of the London-Polish Government-in-Exile. The Warsaw regime, reorganized in accordance with the terms of the Yalta agreement,

Def. Doc. # 1526-C

was formally recognized as the Provisional Government of Poland.

(Page 136)

Yet after the creation of the United Nations, based on the concept of postwar unity among the anti-Axis powers and the complete elimination of fascism, a sudden new upsurge of anti-Soviet propaganda and intrigue threatened the very foundation of the peace. Again, as after the First World War, the peoples of Europe were demanding the realization of their democratic goals: again the subject colonial peoples were reaching toward freedom and nationhoods, and again, the forces of international reaction and imperialism rallied to maintain their own vested interests and to frustrate the peoples' aspirations. And once again, linked with the struggle against world democracy, a counterrevolutionary cry for war against "Bolshevist Russia" was heard.

Barely six months after the conclusion of the Second World War, Winston Churchill reassumed his role as chief herald of the anti-Soviet crusade. Following the overwhelming defeat of his Tory Party in England, and faced with the mounting crisis of British imperialist control of the colonial world, Churchill rediscovered the "menace of Bolshevism." In a widely publicized speech delivered at Fulton, Missouri, on March 5, 1946, and addressed to the American people, Churchill called for an anti-Soviet alliance between Great Britain and the United States against "the growing challenge and peril to Christian civilization" of Russian Communism.

In America and Britain the anti-Soviet campaign was again under way. Fear of a third world war gripped the peoples of the world.

(Page 138)

General material on the Red Army's march into the Baltic, the Balkans and Finland will be found in the files of Soviet Russia today.

(Page 146)

マイケル、セイヤズ、アルバート、イー、カーン共著

「対露大共謀」より抜萃

第四篇 ミュンヘンよりサンフランシスコへ

英首相にして、宥和主義の大立物、ネーヴイル、チエンバーゲンは集團保障は歐洲を「二つの武装團体」に分割するだらうと云つた。

ナチ新聞ナハトアウスが一月一九三八年二月に次の如く宣言した。

我々は今や我々と同じく英國首相も集團保障は無意義なものに過ぎないと見做していることを知つてゐる。

一九三八年五月十日マンチエスターの演説で、ウインストン、チャーチルは次の如く答へた。

我々は歐洲を二つの武装團体に分割してはならないと聞く。然らば唯一つの武装團体があるべきか？獨裁者の武装團体と、その周圍の烏合の各國民即ち武装團体の外廓を徘徊し、彼等の中何れか最初に囚へられるか又は彼等は征服されるか、單に擷取されるのみかしらと迷ひつゝある各國民があるべきか？

「チャーチルは戦争屋」と呼ばれた。

一九三八年九月に宥和政策はその頂點に達した。ナチ獨逸、ファシス  
ト伊太利、大英國、フランスの各政府はミュンヘン條約に署名した。即  
ち一九一八年以來世界反動主義者の夢みつづあつた反ソ神聖同盟である  
(一一三頁)

二十年前の昔、英國の間諜シドニー、ジー、レイリは次の如く叫んで  
ゐた。「如何なる犠牲に於てもこのロシヤに生れた忌むべき魔物は潰滅  
させなくてはならない。獨逸と平和だ！然り何れの國とも平和だ。」  
平和、如何なる條件でも平和だ。それから人類の敵に對抗して共同戰  
線を張ることだ！」

一九三八年六月十一日下院に於けるチエンバーレンの後援者サー、ア  
ーノルド、ウイルソンは宣言した。

協力が至要である。そして今日世界の眞の危険は獨逸伊太利より来る  
にあらずして、ロシヤより來るのである。

スターリンは云つた。「戦争は侵略國によつて始められた。彼等は、

あらゆる手段で非侵略國、主として英、佛、合衆國の利益を、蹂躪している、然るに後者は退却して侵略國に對し讓歩に讓歩を以てし、何等抵抗を試みることなく、否、相當程度默許すらしている。これは信ずべからざることだが眞實だ」（一一四頁）

英國は。。。ベルギー、オランダに對する侵略が行はれた際、ロシヤがフランス、英國に與へんとしたと同様の保護保障を、バルチツク各國に關聯して、ロシヤに與へることを拒んだ。ソヴィエトはフランス、英國と、如何なる效果的、直接的實際的一般契約を結ぶことも出來ないと納得していた。しかもそれは相當合理的であつた。ソヴィエトはヒトラーと不侵略條約を結ぶの止むなきに至つた。（一一五頁）

一九三九年八月廿四日ソ聯はナチ獨逸との不侵條約に署名した。  
十一月の終りには、ソ聯とフィン蘭ドとは戰つていた。（一一六頁）  
六月中旬に、ナチスのバルチツク諸國への差迫れる進出の機先を制して、ソヴィエト裝甲師團はエストニア、ラトヴィア及リトニアを占領した。

七月廿七日に赤軍は、ルーマニヤが革命後ロシャから奪ひ取つたベツサラビヤ及北ブコヴィナに進入した。（一一七頁）

一九四一年六月二十二日後の権軸秘密外交の重なる目的は合衆國を英ソ同盟に参加せしめぬよう、あらゆる犠牲に於て、これを阻止するにあつた、アメリカを隔離することは、獨逸及日本司令部の大企圖にとり肝要であつた。（一一九頁）

この裁判後合衆國と大英國とは、在ロンドン、ボーランド亡命政府に對する承認を取消した。ヤルタ條約により、再建されたワリシヤ政府はボーランド領政府として正式に承認された。（一三六頁）

併し反権軸國の戰後合同の構想と、ファシズムの全面的根絶とに、基礎づけられた、國際聯合成立後遽かに勃發した新反ソ宣傳と陰謀とは平和の基礎そのものに脅威を與へて、第一世界戰後の如く再び歐洲各國民は、その民主的目標の實現を要求した。隸屬せる殖民地の住民は再び自由と國家的位置を達成せんとした。そして國際的反動と帝國主義はそれ自身の既得權益を維持しそれ等住民の熱望を抑壓することに再び乗り出

した。そして再び世界民主主義に對する鬪争と關連して「過激主義ロシヤ」に對する戰を唱導する反革命的糾びが聞かれた。

第二世界戰終結後六ヶ月たつかたたざる中にウインストン、チャーチルは反ソ十字軍の主唱者としての役割を再び買ひとつた。彼の英國に於ける保守黨の壓倒的敗北に繼いて、且つ殖民世界の英帝國主義的支配のいや増す危機に直面して、チャーチルは「過激主義の脅威」を再び見つけ出した。一九四六年三月廿五日のミゾリ州フルトンに於けるチャーチルの演説はアメリカ人に呼び掛けたもので、廣く知れ渡つてゐるが、その演説でチャーチルはロシヤ共産主義の「基督教文明に對する、いや募る攻撃と危險」に對し、英國と合衆國間の反ソ同盟の必要を叫んだ。

世界各國民を製うた。  
（一三八頁）

赤軍のバルチック、バルカン及フインランドへの進入に關する一般資料は今日のソ聯の綴り込みの中に含まれてゐる。  
（一四六頁）

Def. Doc. # 1526, 1526-A, 1526-B, 1526-C.

12 May 1947.

Certificate:

I certify that the book entitled "Great conspiracy" against Russia" was purchased by me at the Pentagon Building in Washington DC on the 10th day of September 1946 and the same has been in my possession ever since.

Owen Cunningham  
American Counsel for  
Hiroshi Oshima

The authors of this book, Michael Sayers and Albert E. Kahn, have won an international reputation for their investigations of secret diplomacy and fifth column operations.

For a number of years Mr. Sayers specialized in investigating and writing about Axis fifth column intrigue; and the first comprehensive exposés of Nazi conspiracy in France, England and Ireland to be published in the United States were written by Mr. Sayers. Mr. Sayers is also well known as a short story writer, and Edward J. O'Brien dedicated one of his famous anthologies to him.

Albert E. Kahn was formerly the Executive Secretary of the American Council Against Nazi Propaganda, of which the late William E. Dodd, former Ambassador to Germany, was Chairman. As editor of The Hour, a confidential newsletter devoted to exposing Axis fifth column operations, Mr. Kahn became widely known for his exclusive news scoops on German and Japanese conspiratorial activities in the Americas.

The first book on which Mr. Sayers and Mr. Kahn collaborated, *Sabotage! The Secret War Against America*, was one of the outstanding best-sellers of the war period. Their second book, *The Plot Against The Peace* achieved top sales in the early months of the postwar period. Their current work, *The Great Conspiracy Against Russia*, was first published early in February, 1946. Because of its sensational content, this book has been widely quoted upon both here and abroad. The book is already being translated into a number of foreign languages.

Professor Frederick Lewis Schuman, Woodrow Wilson Professor of Government at Williams College, author of *Soviet Politics at Home and Abroad* and other books, writes:

"The authors have brilliantly told a story which is more fascinating than any fiction and yet is sober fact, documented and indisputable even in its most startling and incredible episodes. Here is the fantastic tale of the long and devious series of plots against the Soviet Union from the White emigres, anti-Bolsheviks and interventionists of 1918 to the Trotskyites and Rightists of the 1920's and 1930's, the America Firsters, anti-Semites and native Nazis of yesterday, and the contemporary preachers of 'World War III.'"

辯護 証言 第一號

「對ロシヤ大共謀」ヨリノ抜萃

この書籍の著者マイケル・セイヤーズとアルバート・リー・カーンの兩者は秘密外交と第五部隊の策動に關する研究の爲に世界的名聲を博してゐる。

多年に亘りセイヤーズ氏は福輪側第五部隊の策動につき専門的に研究し佛英、及び愛蘭に於けるナチスの共謀につき精細に亘り合衆國に於て、最初にこれを發表しその眞相を暴露せるはセイヤーズ氏であつた。セイヤーズ氏は、また短篇小説作家としても有名でエドワード・ゼイ・オブライアン氏はその有名な詩集の一つを彼に獻げた。

アルバート・リー・カーン氏は元アメリカのナチス宣傳防止委員會の常務幹事であつて、その委員長は元獨國駐在大使故ウイリアム・エーベット・ドッド氏であつた。福輪第五部隊の策動を暴露することを専らとした時事回報誌「アワー」の記者として、カーン氏はアメリカ諸國に於ける毎日共謀活動に關し専ら探索特種報道を行ひ、廣く知られるようになつた。

セイヤーズ及びカーン兩氏最初の共著「サボタージ・對アメリカ秘密戦」は、時中断然最も賣れ行きよき書籍の一つであつた、兩氏の第二の書籍「平和を亂す陰謀」は、争區後數ヶ月間に於て最も賣れ行きがよかつた。彼等の現著書「對ロシヤ大共謀」は一九四六年二月上旬に最初に出版された。

その煽情的内容のため、本著は内外各方面に於て廣く引用せられた。本著は既に幾ヶ所語に訳せられつゝある。

ウイリアムズ大學のウッドロー・威尔ソン記念講堂政治學教授である又「内外に於けるソヴィエト政治」其他の著者であるフレデリック・ルイス・シューマン教授は次の如く書いている

兩著者の物語は立派なもので小説よりも歴史的でありながら、しかも嚴肅な事實で、その最も驚くべき又は信じ難き擇話の部分でさへも証拠により裏づされ、争ふ餘地がない。ソ連に對する好意的折した観々の陰謀の奇説が物語が語られ、白色移民、反通敵主義者、一九一八年の干涉主義者よりトロツキー派、一九二〇年代及一九三〇年代に於けるトロツキ一派と右派、アメリカ第一主義者、昨日の反セミテック派、及故人生のナチス達や現代第三世界大に主唱者達に至る迄を網羅してゐる。